

UNITED LABOR INDORSES THE GREAT STRIKE

Leaders in Labor Matters Gather and Discuss the Strike Situation.

MINERS WILL BE SUPPORTED

Conference of Gompers, Ratchford and Others Results in Great Good for the Miners.

WEST VIRGINIA WILL BE WORKED ON

If the Miners There Stop Work the Blow Will Be a Fatal One—Already in Cleveland Roads Are Now Seizing Coal Wherever They Can Get It.

Pittsburg, July 9.—The greatest gathering of labor leaders that ever assembled in this country during a national strike was held in this city tonight to devise means to assist the miners in their contest for increased wages.

The conference was called suddenly, but the officials, responding represented nearly every branch of organized labor in the United States.

Those present were: SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor; M. L. RATCHFORD, national president of the United Mine Workers of America; M. J. GARLAND, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers; STEPHEN MADDEN, secretary of the Amalgamated Association; J. M. HUGHES, first vice president of the Federation of Mine Trades; M. J. COUNAHAN, national secretary of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association; J. P. CARROLL, president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; D. R. THOMAS, president of the National Pattern Makers' League; W. P. MAHON, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees; FREDERICK DOLAN, district president of the United Mine Workers.

The session was secret, and it was not until midnight when it was over. The press committee, Messrs. Gompers, Ratchford and Counahan, then gave out the following statement in which was incorporated, they said, all that was done at the conference. The manifesto follows:

"After an informal discussion, reports were made by Messrs. Ratchford, Dolan and Warner in regard to the situation of the movement, and it was demonstrated that the situation in West Virginia required attention in order that the suspension should be absolutely general and success assured. With that object in view, action was recommended by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and it was determined upon to overcome this feature of the contest. It was also determined that every effort be made on the part of those present to secure the co-operation and practical aid of organized labor for the struggling miners.

"All the circumstances warrant the firm conviction that the miners will ultimately achieve victory and to this end the aid of the labor and the sympathetic public is invoked. Conscious of the great interest which the public has in a contest so widespread as that of the miners, it gives us great satisfaction to know that the miners have not been and are not now opposed to arbitration. We, therefore, urge and advise that a conference be held by the representatives of the miners and the operators with a view of arriving at a settlement of the present suspension."

To Stop Work in West Virginia. Notwithstanding the positive announcement by the committee that the statement furnished the press covered all the proceedings of the conference, it is known that an organized effort to secure a general suspension of mining in West Virginia was decided upon.

After a thorough canvass of the situation it was unanimously agreed that the West Virginia miners held the key to the situation and without their united support the success of the general movement would be greatly jeopardized. In furtherance of this determination, the officials present pledged themselves to send into this field a full quota of the best organizers in their several associations.

After adjournment in response to the question whether a 2 per cent assessment on all organized labor, as contemplated, would be made, President Dolan, of the Pittsburgh district, said he thought such action would eventually be taken. He would not admit, however, that the matter of assessment had been considered at tonight's conference, or that question of a general sympathetic strike had been discussed.

Pomeroy, O., July 9.—It is now almost assured that the one thousand miners in

HARRIS'S DEATH ANNOUNCED

Senate Adjourns Out of Respect to the Dead Senator.

A COMMITTEE WAS APPOINTED

President, Members of Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps Invited To Attend the Funeral.

Washington, July 9.—The senate met today under the depressing influence of the death of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who had been one of the conspicuous figures in the upper house of congress for over twenty years. The death he occupied so long was not draped, as the senate had as yet no official knowledge of his demise.

Rev. Johnston, the chaplain of the senate, in his invocation, referred feelingly to the less the senate had sustained and spoke of his "rugged honesty, his unswerving attachment to his political principles, his opposition to all he considered wrong, his devotion to his state and his service to the nation."

After the journal had been read, Senator Bates, of Tennessee, made the announcement of the death of his colleague. In doing so he paid a high tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead. He spoke of the consolation that he had derived from the knowledge that the great work of the great statesman, north and south, said Senator Bates, who presided over the death of sovereign states during the stirring struggle between the states. Mr. Bates then offered the usual resolutions which provided for a public funeral in the senate chamber tomorrow to which the house was invited and for a committee of nine senators to accompany the remains to Tennessee, where the interment will be made.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, offered a supplemental resolution extending an invitation to the president, members of the cabinet, members of the supreme court, the diplomatic corps, the major general of the army and the admiral of the navy to attend the obsequies.

Then, at 12:15, on motion of Mr. Bates, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the senate adjourned. After the senate adjourned the vice president appointed the following senators to attend the remains of the late Senator Harris to Memphis: Messrs. Bates, Walthall, Berry, Turpie, Allen, Debo, Pettus, Chilton and Wetmore. The funeral services in the senate chamber tomorrow over the remains of Senator Harris will be conducted by Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, this city, who is acting chaplain of the senate during the absence of Chaplain Milburn.

Rev. Mr. Johnston, at the request of the family, will be assisted by the Rev. Mr. Duffy, of the Mt. Vernon Southern Methodist church.

The ceremonies will not be elaborate. The remains will be taken to Memphis for burial in the city. The body will arrive in Nashville Monday morning at 6 o'clock and lie in state here until Tuesday morning at 8 p. m. Thence the remains will be conveyed to Memphis over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, arriving there Tuesday morning. The funeral will occur at 10 o'clock, arriving here at 8 p. m. Tuesday morning, arriving here at 8 p. m. Tuesday morning.

MCKINLEY WILL SEND MESSAGE. Cabinet Discusses the Creation of Non-Partisan Commission. Washington, July 9.—The main topic of discussion before the cabinet in the regular meeting today was the message on the subject of a currency reform which has been sent out for a few days in deference to the wishes of many prominent republicans.

After considering all of the objections that had been made against the presentation of the message at the present session of congress, the cabinet decided to send the message to congress next Monday.

FIVE NEGROES BLOWN TO ATOMS. Laborer Hits a Pipe and the Pipe Contained Dynamite. Lexington, Ky., July 9.—While a gang of workmen were making excavations along the line of street railway one of them struck what appeared to be a piece of pipe, but which proved to be a sixty-four pound dynamite cartridge.

A fearful explosion followed and five of the six negroes in the gang were blown to atoms. The other was so badly injured that he cannot recover. The dead are: JOE COLLINS, JOHN WASHINGTON, SAM BERRY, GEORGE BERRY, WILL THOMAS.

The police are inclined to think the dynamite was placed there by some miscreant who had a grudge against the street car company; others think it was left there by workmen on the Cincinnati Southern some time ago when they were making excavations for a road in the same neighborhood. Windows in the neighborhood were broken and several buildings slightly damaged.

McMAHON COMMITTS SUICIDE. Captain in English Army Kills Himself on Account of Money. London, July 9.—Captain York McMahon, of the First Royal Dragoons, the brother and heir presumptive of Sir Horace Estrop McMahon, Bart., has committed suicide by shooting himself at his brother's residence. He was financially embarrassed and left a letter saying: "I cannot stay in the army and I cannot live on nothing outside; so I am sure this is best. God knows where I'm off to."

Sir Horace McMahon testified at inquest that his brother had only to ask in order to get all the money needed.

BOSTON LAWYER KILLS HIMSELF. Deputy Sheriff's Prisoner Commits Suicide with a Pistol. Hyde Park, Mass., July 9.—Edmund Davis, a well-known lawyer doing business in Boston, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

Davis was under arrest charged with embezzlement, and was in custody of a deputy sheriff when he died.

SMUGGLED TOBACCO IS SEIZED. Customs Inspector Captures Choice Leaf Valued at \$2,000. New York, July 9.—Customs inspectors today seized a quantity of smuggled tobacco worth about \$2,000.

The first seizure was made at a hotel corner Dey and West streets, where several boxes of Sumatra tobacco were found. Later a hundred small packages of choice leaf tobacco were discovered hidden aboard the Red Star liner Southward.

HEAT DRIVES MANY TO THEIR DEATH

Five Persons Committed Suicide in Chicago Yesterday.

HEAT MADE THEM DESPERATE. Sixteen Deaths and Ten Fatal Prostrations Reported.

CINCINNATI RECORDED SIX DEATHS

Thirty Prostrations Occurred in the Same City—St. Louis Was a Sufferer and the Weather Was Suffocating Throughout Wisconsin.

Chicago, July 9.—Of all the hot days that have made life a burden since the warm weather of 1897, this was the worst. There were more deaths of human beings and of animals and the number of prostrations was greater than upon any other day of the long hot spell that has hung over Chicago.

Sixteen people are dead of heat, two are insane and out of a large number of prostrations ten cases are critical. The dead: CHARLES BENSON, committed suicide while insane, caused by the extreme heat; JOHN EATON, shot himself while suffering from the heat; REV. FATHER OTTO GROENENBERG, priest of St. Nicholas church in Evanston, died of heart disease aggravated by the heat; HENRY HAZMANN, found dead hanging near Park Ridge, driven to the deed by the heat; HELEN HALLORAN, died of heat; EDNA JOHNSON, FREDERICK KAISER, THOMAS LYNCH, ANNIE O'CONNELL, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, driven to the act by the heat; RACHEL HUSTON, WILFRED SHILOMAN, died at the county hospital from heat prostration; stricken last Saturday; JACOB SKUB, WILLIAM SCHENBERGER, REV. FATHER AUGUST TOLTON, priest in charge of St. Monica's Roman Catholic church; UNIDENTIFIED MAN, found in Washington park; AUGUST VANDERSELPE, hanged himself while insane from the heat.

Out in the Bridgeway, where seven prisoners went insane yesterday because of the heat, others suffered the same fate today. Three men either strong in the belief that a life of rectitude secured an eternal abode in some place less hot than this, or determined to be packed in ice at any cost, took their lives. The night was a sizzling horror, there was comfort to be found nowhere—it was the hottest night Chicago has ever known.

The mercury was 87 last midnight and although the heat lessened to 82 at 6 a. m., the decrease in temperature was more than offset by an increase in the humidity, which through the night and day made the discomfort far greater than is implied by the record of the thermometer. By 7 a. m. the mercury in the weather office had climbed to 87 and there were steady overpowering hot movements until 3 p. m., when 90 was reached.

This was up in the Auditorium tower, where the wind had a chance at the thermometer. On the streets, where the heat radiated from pavements and sun-soaked brick walls, it was 5 to 8 degrees higher than in the tower and no breeze to be had. The day was especially severe on horses, over 100 dying in the streets.

Heat Stopped Work. Sixteen hundred men and boys were temporarily thrown out of employment in Pullman today, on account of the intense heat. The managers finding it necessary to close the works at noon and send the workmen home. The shops will remain closed tomorrow if the hot weather continues, and until the temperature decreases a little. The temperature took a quick decline in Illinois and Iowa this evening. At Decatur, Ill., the mercury, which had reached 100 during the day, fell 18 degrees in two hours. One death and a dozen prostrations were recorded. At Bloomington, Ill., the mercury reached 106. Three deaths and a number of prostrations occurred.

A thunderstorm this evening caused a drop of 20 degrees. Rain fell over the entire county in torrents. In Iowa a downpour of rain cooled things considerably. One person was killed by lightning. At Burlington the mercury reached 102. One death and a dozen prostrations occurred. At Keokuk one death and several prostrations occurred. At Toledo, O., reports one death and a dozen prostrations. The thermometer registered 85.

Six Died in Cincinnati. Cincinnati, July 9.—The number of heat deaths today was six. The names are: MRS. CHARLES SMITH, ALEXANDER KENTHAUS, MICHAEL MCHUGH, EVA ECHOLSBERGER.

Thirty prostrations were reported, with the usual quota of serious cases. The maximum heat by trustworthy thermometer today was 94 at 4 o'clock p. m. It was 81 at 7 o'clock this morning, and it is 85 at 11 o'clock tonight, a number of deaths in the last seven days is sixty.

Seven Deaths in St. Louis. St. Louis, July 9.—Seven people died from the heat in St. Louis today. Two people, one of them a New Orleans negro, have been driven insane and six others who have

EXCITING RACE OF STEAMSHIPS

Campania and St. Louis Spurt on the Atlantic.

ST. LOUIS WON BY 3 MINUTES

For Sixteen Hours the Vessels Put on All Steam and Sailed at Full Speed.

New York, July 9.—The American line steamer St. Louis, from Southampton, and the Canada line steamer Campania, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at Quarantine this evening, the former at 8:18, three minutes ahead of her rival, the Campania.

Both steamers had an exciting race for sixteen hours, the American line winning by only three minutes. The passengers on board the St. Louis were enthusiastic over the victory of the American liner, and stated that both steamers were in sight of each other at 4 o'clock this morning. At that hour the Campania was sighted almost hull down astern. The American liner crowded on all steam and started on the race. The Campania also was making very fast time, and was bearing down rapidly on the St. Louis. At 10 a. m. she was twelve miles astern, and from that hour until both steamers passed Sandy Hook they steamed at their best possible speed. The St. Louis reached Sandy Hook lightship at 7:08 p. m., and the Campania at 7:13 p. m. During the race from Fire Island to Sandy Hook the St. Louis and Campania steamed at the phenomenal speed of twenty-two knots per hour. On board the Campanian, her officers and passengers, while admitting that the Campanian had made very fast time from 10 o'clock this morning, when they sighted the St. Louis some twelve miles ahead, said there was no intention to drive the steamers.

They gained nothing on the American liner, however, and when the Sandy Hook light was ahead the St. Louis was only five minutes ahead of the Campanian.

The St. Louis made the passage in six days, ten hours and thirty-seven minutes, and the Campanian's time was five days, fifteen hours and sixteen minutes.

AMBASSADORS PRESENT DEMAND

Turkish Government Requested To Not Obstruct Peace Negotiations. Constantinople, July 9.—Acting upon instructions received from their respective governments, the ambassadors of the powers today presented a collective note to the Turkish government demanding a cessation of the obstruction of the peace negotiations.

EMPEROR ADVISES THE SULTAN.

Turk Is Told To Make Peace as the Powers Have Suggested. Vienna, July 9.—The sultan having wired the Emperor Francis Joseph asking his friendly assistance in arriving at a settlement of the frontier question, the emperor replied by assuring the sultan of "his sincere friendship," and urging him to conclude peace with Greece on the basis of the conditions the ambassadors have formulated, which are the maximum concessions considered equitable by the concert.

"The concert of the powers is firm and united in its decisions. Therefore I request your majesty to take my advice in earnest consideration."

THEY ARE WORKING SLOWLY.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Unable To Get Full Attendance. Washington, July 9.—The senate committee on foreign relations made two efforts today to secure a full meeting for the purpose of taking up, and if possible, disposing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty but failed.

No quorum was secured at the forenoon session and there was not a full attendance at the afternoon meeting. The treaty was discussed at some length at the latter session and the more pronounced of its advocates suggested the advisability of early action. This suggestion was antizoneed, however, by the opponents of ratification and by at least one of the supporters of annexation on the ground that the matter is too important for immediate action. The committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

HAWAIIANS DID NOT CELEBRATE

Steamer Was Held One Day To Send Fraternal Greetings. San Francisco, Cal., July 9.—The steamer City of Peking just arrived was a day behind her regular time. Captain Smith explained the delay by saying the vessel was detained at Honolulu on a request from the officers of the Hawaiian government, who asked that the steamer remain in the harbor until the Mariposa from San Francisco could arrive, on which the Hawaiians hoped to hear of the annexation treaty ratified by the United States senate and that they could call themselves Americans.

The leaders of the annexation party had purchased all the fireworks on the island and were preparing for a big celebration, but the news to fully suit them did not come until the steamer was declared off. The Hawaiians intended by holding the steamer to be able to send congratulatory messages on the Peking to their new kinsmen on this shore of the Pacific.

GENERAL LEE'S GOOD SHOWING.

There Is a Large Surplus of the Money Appropriated for Aid. Washington, July 9.—United States Consul General Lee has been rendering some account to the government of his expenditures from the fund appropriated by congress for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba.

His figures were presented to the cabinet today and the showing was remarkable. It appeared that of the total of \$200,000 the disposition of General Lee, he had expended only \$6,000 and yet had given substantial aid to every distressed American whom he could find ready to receive aid and besides had shipped some of them back to the United States.

INSURGENT LEADER CAPTURED.

Cuban Rebels Are Reported To Have Retreated Toward Trinidad. Havana, July 9.—It is officially announced that the Spanish forces have captured in the mountains of Belarame, province of Pinar del Rio, today, the well known insurgent leader, Frederick Alfonso, his wife and five sons.

Dr. Gibson Accepts. Richmond, Va., July 9.—Rev. Dr. Robert C. Gibson, of Cincinnati, has officially accepted the office of bishop coadjutor of this episcopal diocese, to which he was elected at the council held here recently.

MISS ECHOLS, THE MISSING, FOUND HERE

Located at the Jackson Hotel in Atlanta at 10 O'clock Yesterday Morning.

WENT THERE WEDNESDAY EVE

Left Her Home While Under the Influence of a Strange Spell of Mental Aberration.

WAS DELIRIOUS ALL OF LAST NIGHT

The Constitution Locates and Identifies the Young Lady, Notifies the Detectives, Young Lady's Family and Friends. Given To Drink from Illness.

Miss Hattie Echols, the missing, was found at the Jackson hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, where she had been secluded in a room since Wednesday night, her identity deeply mystifying the hotel manager and his assistants.

She was discovered and identified by three reporters of The Constitution, who took up the search for the missing girl early in the morning.

She was registered at the hotel under a name which was ascribed to her by a mysterious stranger, whom no one knows, who carried her to the hotel late Wednesday evening. Beyond the simple entry on the hotel register—"Mrs. William Anthony, Mobile, Ala."—the hotel people knew nothing of her until she was identified at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The young lady remained at the hotel throughout the day in a state of high delirium, under the constant care of Mrs. Purse, the hotel housekeeper, until last night, when she was taken in charge by Mrs. Echols's housekeeper, Miss Johnson.

Back of the story of Miss Echols's remarkable disappearance there is a story the pathos of which borders on tragedy.

It was developed yesterday, much to the amazement of those who have known Miss Echols well and admired her as the graceful, sweet, refined young woman, that for the past month or more she has been given to an unnatural craving for strong stimulants. Suddenly, almost as if in a day, and under the influence of some unhealthy condition of mind or body the thirst for drink seized hold of her. This strange manifestation of an unnatural craving for drink in a young woman who had been notably loved and admired for her refinement and modesty could be traceable to but one cause—temporary affection of the mind. This has been noted and commented on by her closest friends within the past two weeks.

It may be stated without one particle of exaggeration that there has been in recent years no young lady in Atlanta society who has been more universally admired and respected for her many graces of womanhood than Miss Echols. She has been a prominent figure in the best circles of local society, and her striking charm has been her grace, modesty and womanliness. These traits have brought to her feet vastly more suitors than the average young lady can claim.

Deep difficulties have fallen thick and heavy upon her family of recent years, especially of recent months, and it is believed that these have had much to do with the temporary trouble with her mind.

At any rate, the trouble was quickly recognizable as the symptom of an unnatural appetite, which without doubt, grew out of some mental or physical disorder. The appetite for drink grew upon Miss Echols within the past few weeks, and she could not shake it off, and she finally fled to Atlanta. The statements of those who saw her on her way, and saw her after arrival, agree that she was not in her right condition of mind. She acted queerly on the freight train which brought her here, and attracted the attention of Conductor



MISS HATTIE ECHOLS, The Missing Daughter of Mrs. Harriet Echols, Discovered in Atlanta Yesterday Morning.

E. H. Turgie, with whom she talked freely. Her actions after her arrival were even more strange.

All day yesterday her mind was wandering, and last night she was delirious, speaking constantly to her little brother, Walter, whom she imagined was at her side. It was a slight pathetic beyond the reach of words, the beautiful young woman tossing feverishly upon her bed, calling pathetically to the little brother just as she had done the night before she left home. She did not know where she was, except during occasional flashes of intelligence, when she would ask how she came to be there.

Who Is This Man?

Miss Echols went to the Jackson hotel late Wednesday evening accompanied by a strange man who registered her as Mrs. William Anthony and left her at once. The man returned twice Thursday, paying very hurried visits and remaining only a minute or two. He returned twice yesterday morning, remaining about a minute or two each time, inquiring how she was and leaving her a tonic which he had prepared at the drug store of Hammack & Lucas.

The man's identity is a complete mystery. Every effort to locate him yesterday failed. This strange man is described as being about forty-five years old, heavy of build, with ruddy, full countenance, short black mustache and slight side whiskers. He was dressed in a handsome suit of gray and wore a straw hat. He talked little to the hotel people on the several flying visits he paid to the hotel and where and how he met the young lady is a mystery yet to be solved.

STORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

How the Missing Young Lady Was Early Yesterday Morning by The Constitution.

While others frantically searched and excitedly speculated as to the whereabouts of Miss Hattie Echols, whose mysterious disappearance from Lithia Springs Wednesday afternoon was told of in The Constitution yesterday morning, The Constitution went to work yesterday morning and quickly solved the mystery of the strange disappearance of the young lady by locating her in a room at the Jackson hotel, on Alabama street, at 10 o'clock.

The missing young lady had been at the hotel in a semi-conscious condition since 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night. She appeared to have suffered from temporary mental lapse during which she was carried to the Jackson hotel by a stranger man, who called to see her during Thursday, inquiring about her condition.

This strange man referred to visited the hotel and departed quietly each time, and he succeeded in eluding the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Norman, who endeavored to spot him yesterday, together with representatives of The Constitution, who remained at the hotel nearly all day waiting for the appearance of the man whose identity is the subject of doubt. It is presumed that the man is a stranger in the city and that he found Miss Echols at the ladies' waiting room of the union depot Wednesday night and carried her to the hotel, not

knowing who she was. "He registered Miss Echols as 'Mrs. W. Anthony, Mobile, Ala.," and then went away. He was not seen again until Thursday, when he called to inquire of the housekeeper, Mrs. Purse, how the young woman was. When told, he went away, not leaving his card.

Registered as Mrs. Anthony. Proprietor Norman had no reason to suspect that Miss Echols was other than "Mrs. Anthony, of Mobile," and it was not until the investigation of The Constitution's representatives, of Thursday, was pursued yesterday morning that Mr. Norman was apprised of the fact that he had as a guest the much sought for and talked of Miss Echols. When the young lady was positively identified by The Constitution at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was agreed that the matter should be kept quiet until an opportunity had been given for the strange man to return without being scared away by the excitement incident to the announcement of the discovery of the young lady. Miss Echols was carefully looked after by Mrs. Purse, who remained with her constantly during the day and until she was turned over to her mother's friend, Miss Sarah Johnson, who came to Atlanta last night from Lithia Springs in response to a message sent by The Constitution notifying her that Miss Echols had been found.

Last night Miss Johnson and the family physician, Dr. Manahan, were at the bedside of the young lady, and they gave her every attention and succeeded in bringing her to nearly a normal state, although at a late hour she was still suffering from what might be termed an attack of brain fever. Dr. Manahan said she had probably wandered away from her home while suffering from an attack of congestion of the brain brought on in some unknown manner, and that the congestion was stimulated in throwing her into a state of mental aberration by the use of a stimulant taken to relieve her of her pain. She left her home at midday and it is thought the severe heat probably accounts for her strange actions.

Will Take Her Home Today.

After seeing Miss Echols in room 9 of the Jackson hotel last night, Miss Johnson decided to allow Miss Echols to remain at the hotel during the night. She and Dr. Manahan took charge of the young lady, and this morning at 5:30 o'clock she will be taken to her mother's summer home at Lithia Springs until she recovers. She could give no clear explanation of her actions last night, and said she had no recollection of when she left home or where she spent the early hours of Wednesday night.

Miss Echols's friends and physician believe that she simply wandered from her home in a fit of temporary aberration, and that she walked about Atlanta aimlessly Wednesday afternoon and part of the night until she was directed to the hotel by the stranger, who it is believed by some is a friend of the family, who decided to keep the identity of the young lady secret until he could notify the young girl's people.

It is said that such a man and a young woman answering to the description of Miss Echols were seen at the waiting room at the union depot Wednesday night, and it is believed by many that the young girl asked the stranger where she could find a hotel to spend the night, her presence at the depot being explained in the belief that she intended to return to Lithia that night, but missed the train. The stranger took her to the Jackson hotel, and it is said that she spent several hours in the waiting room alone, little attention being paid to her.

Her Strange Love For Drink.

Yesterday it was learned that Miss Echols's unfortunate appetite for intoxicants was probably caused by the fact that sometime ago she was given medicine and whiskey when suffering from an attack of fever. This strange love of the taste of liquor was formed while ill, when it was

Continued on Second Page.

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The Genesis of Trusts.

In commenting on the course of the populist meeting in Nashville which threw its party and its party principles overboard, Senator Marion Butler made a brief reference to trusts that hit the nail on the head. He said that the main cause for the existence of the trusts is the contraction of the currency occasioned by the increasing value of the dollar, and added:

As long as the present financial conditions exist, no amount of anti-trust laws can have any practical effect. You cannot kill nutgrass by cutting off the tops. You must strike at the roots, and the most effective way to remedy the evil of trusts is to bring about the contraction of the currency and the constant appreciation of the standard of value. The power of money and made trusts potent factors in the land.

This is so true that an axiom may be formed out of it—plenty of money, no trusts; no money, plenty of trusts. The Constitution has pointed out time and again that trusts were unheard of in this country until after the contraction of the currency began, accompanied by the demonization of silver in 1873 and the consequent panic.

Since that time contraction has been going on at such a rapid rate, and capital is so hard to get, that many business men and business interests have been driven into trusts and combinations against their better judgment. They have found such a stop necessary in order to save their business and their property.

Under the fall of values and the stagnation of trade caused by the single gold standard, business men and industrial ventures everywhere have been compelled to cut down expenses. They find that the readiest method of doing this is to "pool their issues"—in other words, to combine their capital so as to render competition less dangerous and destructive. This is the genesis of trusts—contraction of the currency, the fall of values, decrease of the security of capital and then combination.

No law can touch the trusts that does not go to the root of the matter. No crusade against them can avail anything so long as conditions compel men to combine their capital in order to reduce expenses to meet the lower prices caused by the scarcity of money and the fall of values. It is in the neighborhood of the preposterous for a government to launch laws against trusts and combinations at the same time that it is reducing the laws that breed these combinations and make them an inevitable feature and accompaniment of hard times.

It is true the law can harass them and compel them to change their form and feature. But the law will reappear again in some other shape. Business men and industrial interests that are fighting for their existence are shifter by far than the men who legislate in Washington, and they will easily evade any law that aims to restore the old order without abolishing the conditions that made the old order impossible.

In other words, if congress desires to destroy trusts, it will be under the necessity of abolishing the laws that make trusts inevitable. They cannot restore competition until they restore conditions that give rise to healthy and profitable competition. They cannot receive these conditions until a part of the value that is now centered in the dollar shall find its way into the products of value and into the rate of wages. That is the remedy and the only remedy. It can be brought about by opening the mints to the free coinage of silver.

We cannot have prosperity and low prices; if we are fools enough to sacrifice our material interests in behalf of what is falsely called "sound money," we must pay the penalty of our folly.

We come around again to the point from which we started, namely, that trusts are the inevitable result of the sacrifice of our material interests and our industrial progress to the demon of so-called "sound money." They cannot be abolished until the cause that creates them is abolished. Politicians may endeavor to gain a little cheap notoriety by attacking trusts, and editors may succeed in confusing the minds of their readers by railing against them; but we are of the opinion that the people are rapidly beginning to understand that the only remedy for the trusts and other threatening combinations of capital lies in the enlargement of our money supply, and the restoration of business, values, profits and prices to a healthy and stable level.

Began in Fraud.

The Courier-Journal appears to be very anxious that the bolting faction in Kentucky should "begin right," and it has an editorial article to that effect, in which it petitions the bolters to do the right thing and do it energetically.

But the trouble with the bolters in Kentucky is that they have already begun wrong. They have prepared to renew their campaign by perpetrating a stupendous fraud. The Constitution called attention to this a day or two ago, but the fraud is so patent and palpable and shows so plainly the desperation of the bolters that it is worth pointing out again.

In the campaign of last year, notwithstanding the activity of The Courier-Journal, in spite of the political patronage of John G. Carlisle, and in the face

of the fact that General Buckner was a candidate on the bolting ticket, the faction of goldites received only 5,114 votes in the whole state. Honesty and fair-dealing would demand that this vote be made the basis of representation in the convention of bolters that is called to meet on the 14th of this month. But to do this would be to expose the weakness of the bolting faction. A convention made up on this basis would consist of about twenty delegates, and such an exposure would be fatal.

Consequently the bolters are driven into perpetrating the fraud of basing the representation in their convention on the democratic vote for Cleveland in 1892, which was really the free coinage vote, and which was cast almost entirely by men who voted for Bryan in 1896.

As The Constitution pointed out the other day, Mr. Bryan received 40,000 more votes than Cleveland did, and these votes included every real democrat in the state. Against Mr. Bryan was arrayed the five thousand and odd voters who bolted the party, and the republicans with their counting-in apparatus in the mountain counties.

We agree with Mr. Watterson that the bolters should begin right, but in point of fact, they have begun by perpetrating a palpable fraud; and, wonderful to relate, this fraud has the endorsement of The Courier-Journal. Looking at this strange proceeding from this distance, we fail to see how it can be so open and blatant and profit them anything. After the object lessons which the people have had recently under the gold standard, the bolters certainly cannot expect to increase their vote in Kentucky this year.

Our prediction is that, as the campaign proceeds, the goldites will go so far toward discovering the futility of their canvass that they will bolt their own candidates and their own party and go over in a body to the republican organization, where they belong.

We present this suggestion to Mr. Watterson with renewed assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

The Lawyers and the Law.

In an editorial in a recent issue of The Constitution, urging the necessity for criminal law reform, the Myers case was mentioned as an instance where the ends of justice had been defeated by the delay of the courts, and the following statement was made:

When the state, after a trial vexatious for the manner in which justice was fought, secured a verdict of guilty, not on a question of merit, but on a question of technicality, and upon this technicality, which in no wise affected the facts of the case, the jury was granted a new trial. It was owing to the delay thus made that the Myers case was lost.

Mr. W. T. Myers, of Atlanta, was the leading counsel for the defense in this case, and it is but just to him to say that a new trial was ordered by the supreme court on grounds which were considered sufficient, pending which Myers was sent to the penitentiary, and he has not been heard from since.

There is absolutely no doubt that Myers was implicated in the murder of Crowley; that he was present at the assassination, and that he was instrumental in inducing the victim to take the fatal trip to the suburbs, though the defense does not believe that Myers committed the deed.

In justice to Mr. Myers and to other attorneys who, like him, have made distinguished success of their practice as criminal lawyers, The Constitution repeats here what it has so often said: The Constitution is not a statute book, full of advantage of the laws as they exist in the defense of their clients. It is not only their right, but their duty to invoke every chapter of the law that will enable them to secure acquittal by lawful methods.

It is not at the lawyers, but at the law that the nation is complaining. As it stands today, the criminal law of Georgia is miserably inadequate. It permits unnecessary delay in the punishment of criminals, and often secures exemption from punishment for those who have committed flagrant outrages against the people and order of the community.

The reform of the law is found in the reform of our criminal laws; so that, when a man commits a crime, he must know in advance that punishment is inevitable and that he cannot escape through the loopholes in the law.

Isham G. Harris.

The death of Isham G. Harris, United States senator from the state of Tennessee, removes one of the men of whom the politics of the United States alone furnishes examples.

Forty-nine years ago Isham G. Harris, then a young man, entered the national house of representatives, where he had for colleagues Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; and a host of men of like character. They were, all of them, men who had evolved out of the log cabin, and who by their genius and sterling character, built names for themselves as statesmen equal to those which came as a matter of heredity to sons of noble families in the old world. They illustrated the possibility of a people governing themselves by furnishing from the ranks of the lowliest among them the men whose province it became to legislate and to command.

During the period which has since elapsed, the nation has passed through the trials of a half century of time, as well as the shock of a terrible war. When that war came on the field was the colleague president of the United States, the other vice president of the confederate states and the third, Isham G. Harris, governor of the volunteer state of Tennessee. Situated upon the border line, pressed from the north as well as from the south, the position of Governor Harris became one of great importance, and as long as the history of that war lasts his name must live as one of the great war governors of the time. His lot was even more critical than that of the war governors who surrounded him, for those in the south were backed by a unanimous constituency, as were those of the north, but Tennessee, which had never divided into a land of compromise, was divided into two factions as bitter as ever looked across the gulf of difference at each other.

Wedded to the cause of the confederacy, Governor Harris found it necessary to rise to full responsibility of authority in dealing with those who would cripple the confederate majority of his state. He held to the faith without flinching until the end came, and even then he bowed not the knee but served his personal independence and integrity.

The passing of a few years brought this old and distinguished man back into the councils of the nation where, from his seat in the senate, he has commanded the respect of both sides of the chamber, and forced a recognition of his genius and integrity upon a southern senator. In that body he developed those traits of parliamentary leadership which had distinguished his civil military career as governor of Tennessee.

Spurred on by the people he espoused their cause on a public question, and never once stained his career by alliance with doubtful forces. Stormy, indeed, has his life been, but a sufficient tribute is it to say that through force of personal fidelity he held his people plucked to his fortunes for half a century.

The Chicago Chronicle, like many other newspapers throughout the union, is wiser now than it was in 1896. Then they were led off by the ready-made pledges which were so freely bandied about in the little Ohio town of Canton. But now they are awake to the fact that these pledges were but as vapor, and that the country is today in a worse condition than ever. Speaking of the new tariff, which is now on its way to the president, The Chronicle dejectedly says:

The new tariff will not restore prosperity. It will not produce sufficient revenue for the expenses of the government. It will not improve business nor wages. It is a nostrum, a device of quick money for the evils of hard times. It will not even prove a temporary remedy, but it will leave the country worse off than before.

There was never any more transparent fraud attempted upon the public than was contained in the promise to build up the prosperity of the country by a change in the tariff law. To people who have been deceived by a cunning medium, whose obligations have been doubled in amount, and who can find no relief in neither labor nor produce, the matter of a tariff bill is of supreme importance. If the tariff is placed high, it simply means higher prices upon a people already staggering under the load of government obligation, and if the schedules were lessened even to the point of free trade, the want of money is still a pressing fact which prevents the people from purchasing. This fact was known by those who sold the tariff by those who rallied to the support of Mr. McKinley, whether directly or indirectly, and yet, with a strange fatuity, they will rush along in the debate of a question foreign to the needs of the times, and far removed from the only remedy which will restore prosperity to the people.

Our Police Bicycles.

Now that we are to have a force of bicycle policemen, there will probably be some exciting chases which will interest the bystanders from the sidewalks. Quick to adopt all the improvements of modern times, Atlanta has determined that her guardians of the peace shall not be left standing in wonder upon the streets while the free prisoner speeds away upon a swift-circling bicycle. Under the new management he can mount his wheel and bending his energies to the task can be down upon his victim with all the velocity of an eagle as he pursues his prey.

The bicycle, however, will probably call for some changes in the avoirdupois of the average policeman, and instead of round guards of the peace, stepping in measure down the sidewalk, making it undulate as he lifts his feet up and down, spare-made men will take his place, so that the bicycle may not have too much to carry.

Length of leg and arm will count for more under the new condition of things than the strength and girth. We may have to see the stout policeman pass away. They have done good work in their time, but the changes of the day call for the lank and lean variety, which will soon become popular in Illinois parlors.

In the meantime Atlanta stands in the front, which is her accustomed place, and bids welcome to the bicycle corps.

Mr. Hanna will please observe that the thermometer stands very high in Ohio.

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Mr. Tommy B. Reed is one of the ablest republican houses the party has ever had. He is thoroughly disciplined, and knows when he wants to legislate.

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They Do Good.

But to our mind these frequent hangings in Georgia of late suggest a more healthy state of things. It suggests very boldly that the nation has been afflicted with a repetition of crime. The time has been in Georgia when the most fiendish criminals were allowed to defer trial by some trivial excuse, or some slight technicality of the wording of law. Now we hope the time has come for this to stop. We believe the recent hangings in Georgia will have a wholesome effect upon the morals of the state and tend to remove the idea so many have that any criminal may evade the law and punishment by procuring a sharp lawyer. Technicalities are not to be condoned in frustrating justice. If a man commits crime, let him be justly and promptly punished. Let justice be done though the heavens fall! Georgia has had no undeserved hangings lately, but there still linger in some of her jails unpunished several fiendish murderers who deserve the gallows. So long as hanging crimes are committed, so long would there be hangings. Raise the rod for law by enforcement of the law, and crime will be reduced. Murder would become an obsolete crime if men were made to know that they were sure to receive prompt and adequate punishment therefor.

Senator Hanna—The same being Mark Hanna—has heard about the ironing strikes in the coal and iron region.

Of course Hanna is interested. He was interested one year ago because of his attachment to Mr. McKinley, and he caught the laborers of the region now in revolt by only promises and round expressions. Now he is interested because he is a candidate himself to represent Ohio in the United States senate, and the pending strike affects Ohio largely.

It was rather cruel for a newspaper man to insist upon the senator speaking upon the pending trouble, but he did, and the senator resorted to that only appeal to the future which is his habit, rather than by making good his last year's promises, which, like last year's bird nests, are good for nothing. With the feeling of a man who is not in the best of health, he says:

Owing to the existing conditions of business, it is not possible to raise wages for the present anywhere, and therefore the strikers have chosen an unfortunate time to make their demands, whether the latter be reasonable or not. We have had, in greater confidence and an increased demand for the product of mines, it ought to be possible to give laborers of all kind better wages for their services.

Then for the first time, Senator Hanna ventures upon a contribution to the dictionary. The meaning of the word prosperity may be found in the big books which dictionary makers have conferred upon the public, but it was evidently a word somewhat different from the word upon which Hanna has played so much—hence his contribution will be of interest. "What we mean by prosperity," said he, "is an improved condition of business. When money is free, opera-

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Ah! there it is still dangling in imagination, out of reach of those who are waiting for it, held up to the hope while denied to the reality.

There is a man on a promise, and the world will probably never see his like again.

Dingley's Nostrum.

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Blaze of Skies.

One more unfortunate
Burning to death;
Frenzied—important;
Panting for breath!
Talk to him carefully!
Question him fearfully!
Swear to him heartily!
"Where! Ain't it hot!"

Look at his collar there
(Cost half a dollar there);
How the sweat constantly
Makes it drip downward!
Take him off instantly,
Seward—no turnaround!

Mad with thermometers,
Down on barometers,
Anxious to go
Anywhere—anywhere
Where there is snow!

Talk to him carefully—
Worry him not;
Say to him cheerfully:
"Isn't it hot?"

And owning his weakness
(It may be he likes you),
Just take with him some
The blow that he strikes you!

A Rural Love Story.

"Yes," said the village gossip, "John was always a pestiferous of Sue about Marylin of him, an' she'd done told him 'No, no more business I could tell you.'"

"You don't say!"

"Hitts true as preachin'." Well, you know, John carries the mail."

"An' I've heard tell he does."

"An' I've Wednesday was a week, Sue was a-travelin' long with him, 'gint' ter town, where John was an' says, she didn't make her mind to marry him, but she'd hove run down hill tell all three of 'em was drowned in the bottom of the river."

"Do tell!"

"That's what! But want to you reckon Sue did?"

"Lord knows!"

"Caught John by the collar, jerked him outen the buggy, grabbed up a live rattlesnake what was a-sleepin' by the roadside, an' lambasted John with it till he couldn't stand!"

"Laws a-massy!"

"Then she stomped the snake ter death, an' John he took ter his bed, whar he laid fer two days, an' Sue got sorry for him, an' nussed him, an' killed a beef ter make stew for him, an' now—what do you reckon?"

"I dunno!"

"She's a-goin' ter marry him!"

Colonel Ed McKissick, of Asheville, who is "in our midst," is soon to enter the President McKinley at his famous Battery Park resort. There is no politics in this, for it is well known that McKissick has already refused a consulship, and might have been in Washington now if his pass had not expired. In extending the invitation to the administration, McKissick wrote:

"Come to the Land of the Sky;
Bring with you nothing but wealth;
We're not so properly dry,
But that we can drink to your health."

A rural correspondent sent the following inquiry to his city paper:

"Which is correct—'politics are hot,' or 'politics is hot'?"

The editor replied:

"Nonsense! sentence should read: 'Politics is hell!'"

One Result of It.

"Just back from the populist convention."

"Yes."

"Had a good time, did you?"

"Pretty fair."

"What party do you belong to?"

"D—d if I know!"

A northern exchange says that Mr. R. S. Pigott, formerly of Atlanta, has been singing before crowned heads. But how on earth can those tin ducks and princes who are skimming around New York afford the cash to hear a concert?

"Times ar' gittin' so tight," said the old man, "that I think I'll take an' sell the farm an' run fer congress. I ain't I could make a hit ther, kase ther kin' a man in it knows more about seed than I know!"

A Busy Judge.

After hearing argument in a case, a rural justice said:

"I'll reserve my decision."

"About what time, judge," said the lawyer, "will you dish out them preserves?"

"Thar's no tellin'," replied his honor, "but we got a sight 'o plowin' ter do, an' 'bout ten acres ter fence in. Jest take the prisoner ter jail till fall!"

Some time ago lightning struck a revenue detective who was watching an illicit distillery, and the incident caused a Georgia editor to remark: "This is proof positive that God is ag'in the government."

The Colored Brother's Will.

McKinley, he done lef us—
We sorter in a stew.
En dey cuttin' down de melon crap,
So what we gwine ter do?
Heah me axin' you ter do.
Now, what we gwine ter do?
Dey done cut down de melon crap,
En McKinley lef us, too!

We des can't git no office,
En money's mighty few,
En de melon crap, h't's took a drap,
So what we gwine ter do?
Heah me axin' you,
Now, what we gwine ter do?
Dey done cut down de melon crap,
En McKinley lef us, too!

The candid announcement of a Georgia editor is:

"The weather is too hot to publish a newspaper, so we have decided to suspend and let our creditors cool off."

The devil may not be in the weather, but certain it is the weather has been consigned to the devil on numerous occasions.

New Journalism Feature.

"What's my assignment for today?" asked the New York reporter.

"You are to solve that new murder mystery," said the city editor.

"Is there no one else on the case?"

"No one but a detective."

McKinley is wavering about that financial message. The poor man is almost afraid to send a telegraphic message.

**Ladies'
Oxford
Ties
and
Sandals
\$1 a Pair.**

Small Street.
TA, 15-17 WHITEHALL ST

EISEMAN BROS.
15-17 Whitehall Street.
OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA, 15-17 WHITEHALL ST

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.

Jewelers and Engravers.

have moved from 47 Whitehall street to their new establishment, Nos. 7 and 8 West Alabama street, one door from corner of Whitehall.

there
are
no others!!!

nor any "just as good"—beware of the tricks of trade—look out for vile imitations of....

"canadian club" whisky.

the only whisky in the world that is bottled under government supervision and whose age, purity and genuineness are certified to by revenue stamp over the neck of each bottle.

bluthenthal & bickart,
"b. & b."
general southern agents,
all kinds of fine whiskies.

OPIUM
and Whiskey Habits
cured at home without
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
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WANTED!
Galloway Coals!

Well, Telephone No. 1018
For Galloway, Elk River
and Anthracite Coals.
NONE BETTER.

Yards West Hunter St. and Central R. R.
E. A. HOLMES, General Agent.
July 5-6m

Tried and Proven

Africana is not a new and untried remedy but a medicine of genuine merit that is coming more and more to the front on account of its wonderful cures. Almost every day you read in the newspapers of what it has done for the relief of suffering humanity.

That direful disease Rheumatism—caused by impure blood is driven out of the system by the use of Africana, and other terrible blood disorders are cured permanently. Ask your druggist for it or write to Africana Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

Very Cheap Sunday Rates

TO ALL POINTS ON
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT R.R.

ATLANTA TO	Rate
East Point	15c
College Park	25c
Red Oak	25c
Fairburn	25c
Palmetto	25c
Hogansville	25c
Waynesboro	25c
NEWNAN	25c
PEARL SPRINGS	25c
Moreland	25c
Grantville	25c
Hogansville	25c
LeGrange	25c
Cabletown	25c
West Point	25c

SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN
leaving Atlanta 8 a. m. and returning on No. 34 p. m. same date.
JOHN A. GIBBS, Genl. Pass. Agt.
E. E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agt.
12 Kimball House.

Are You Going Away?

If so, Do Not Forget . . .
"The Tourist Plask" of
Tooth Powder.

Mouth Washes
Brushes, Etc.

MADE BY
The S. S. White
DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
77 1/2 Whitehall St.
July 10-41 sat

NOTICE.

The telephone list published by the John Bratton Company purporting to be a telephone directory is incorrect in many particulars and its use will embarrass subscribers to a great extent and subscribers are, therefore, requested not to use this list, or permit it being placed near their telephones.
ROBERT L. WEST,
July 10-41

MAY NOT SUPPORT
TWO DIOCESES

Question as to the Financial Ability of the Episcopal Church.

COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING
If It Is Found That the Church Is Strong Enough Then a Division.

MAY BE FIVE YEARS BEFORE NEW DIOCESE

The Church Is Rapidly Growing and Two Bishops Are Needed—Decided When Nelson Returns.

The announcement in yesterday's Constitution that the Episcopal church in the state of Georgia is to be divided into two dioceses, caused a great deal of excitement among the Episcopalians of this city.

It is now certain that the division will come, although it is impossible at present to say anything definite. The committee appointed to arrange for the division is now hard at work, and as soon as Bishop Nelson returns from London, England, the committee will make its report.

Dr. McCormick, rector of St. Luke's, talked very interestingly of the proposed division yesterday. He said that he was hard at work and that the other members of the committee were also busy in preparing the report on the advisability of making a new diocese in Georgia. One feature that is being closely investigated by the committee is the ability of the Episcopal church in the state to support two dioceses. If the committee finds that the state is unable to support two dioceses, it will report unfavorably to the formation of a new diocese.

Dr. McCormick is certain that the new diocese will be formed some day, but he thinks it might be some time before the division is made. He said yesterday that it might be one or it might be five years before there were two dioceses in this state.

He said that the church was rapidly building up and that he thought it was probably strong enough to properly support two bishops. He said that another bishop was certainly needed to assist Bishop Nelson, whose duties have become very heavy of late years. Bishop Nelson is now in London in attendance upon the bishops' convention and he will not return before fall.

The committee which is engaged in arranging for the division is made up of the following: Dr. McCormick, of this city; Rev. A. A. P. Dodge, of St. Simons; Dr. Strong, of St. John's church, Savannah; Mr. Davis, of Macon, and Mr. F. H. Miller, of Augusta.

This committee report that the matter is now in a very crude state and that nothing has so far been developed of a definite nature. The committee will probably meet in the next two months.

WILL HOLD A REUNION.
THIRTY-EIGHTH GA. CONFEDERATE VETS TO MEET.

Many Prominent Speakers Have Been Invited and the Occasion Will Be a Happy One.

The Thirty-eighth Georgia United Confederate Veterans will hold their annual reunion at Stone Mountain on July 28th. This promises to be an unusually large gathering for the famous old regiment of the sixties. For the past few years the reunion have been diminishing faster than ever before and one more grand reunion is desired by the members of the regiment before it shall become extinct.

The veterans of this command are scattered over several counties bordering on DeKalb, and a number live in that county. Stone Mountain as the most central point was chosen so as to make it as easy as possible for the largest number to attend. Arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the veterans and a number of prominent speakers have been invited to address the gathering. After their arrival they will form a line and under the command of Colonel Durant they will march to the pavilion, where the speaking and other formalities of the occasion will be had.

Captain J. G. Rankin, president of the Survivors' Association of the Thirty-eighth Georgia, will call the association to order and introduce the mayor of Stone Mountain, who will welcome the old soldiers. The other speakers who have been invited are General John B. Gordon, General Clements, General John H. Gordon, General Williams and Thomas B. Fielder. Nearly all of these have consented to deliver short talks to the veterans. Major C. W. Hubner will recite an original poem composed for the occasion.

It is expected that all the survivors of this regiment and a large number belonging to other regiments will be present. The surviving officers will be in command and the occasion will be as realistic as possible. The usual good times will be indulged in. The vets will tell of their experiences on the battlefield and in camp, telling of their raids on bee hives and explaining why they killed sheep for trying to bite them.

LIVELY CHASE AFTER A THIEF.
A Patrolman Races for a Negro Who Stole a Clock and Overcoat.

Ed Berry is the name of a negro man who yesterday sprinted, and sprinted for a prize, too—a prize that he valued very highly—his freedom.

Patrolman Elliott is the name of an officer of this city who is something of a sprinter himself. He has won a number of prizes in his life, and yesterday it was the freedom of a negro man that he was chasing. Berry's record as a sprinter is not his only claim to fame. He has a record as a thief also, and is trying to make a better one. Only a short time ago he left the chains which he had been serving a twelve month sentence for larceny.

Yesterday he was out on Angier avenue and a desire to steal something came upon him so very strongly that he could not resist it.

So he walked into Mr. O. N. Butler's house at 182 Angier avenue and a few minutes later a clock was found missing. The case was reported to Patrolman Elliott, who at once set about to catch Berry. He had hardly begun looking for Berry before another case of a similar character was reported to him. This time an overcoat was found to be missing from the home of Mrs. Wilson at 190 Angier avenue. After a few minutes' search Patrolman Elliott caught in sight of Berry, who began to run.

The Patrolman followed. The race got warm. The negro ran into alleys and back into the streets, but could not get out of Elliott's sight. After a long chase the negro was caught and sent to the barracks. Berry confessed to a Constitution reporter that he was guilty of stealing the overcoat from Mrs. Wilson's, but said that he was not guilty of the other charge.

He is now behind the bars awaiting his commitment trial, which will occur tomorrow.

PROF. YEATES ROSE
TO HAVE HIS SAY

Blalock Committee Hears from the Geological Department.

HE TALKED OF MINERALS

WAS SLOW WORK FOR BLALOCK CROWD

Officials Claim That the Examination Has Been Irregular and Without System—What He Said.

The Blalock Committee took up the department of Professor W. S. Yeates, the state geologist, yesterday morning and for two hours that officer lectured before them. Some time ago the first examination of this department was made, and the professor was censured for keeping too many horses and for several other details in which it was claimed he was derelict. He requested that the committee give him an opportunity to tell what his department accomplished and to show up his work. This was granted and yesterday was the day set.

In view of the criticism which had in meantime been leveled at the department from another source, the hearing was of more than ordinary importance.

The committee heard Professor Yeates and adjourned until Monday morning. It has been the habit of the committee to lay off on Saturday and no further work will be done until next week.

The Professor Explains.
When Professor Yeates came before the committee he was loaded to the brim with information concerning what his department had done for the state.

He began with the former administration and showed where this had left off, then taking up his own work and showing how it was done. He called attention to the collection of minerals and products of the state which has been shown at the various expositions, and gave a list of the public buildings which had been erected with Georgia stone mainly through the influence of the geological department.

Referring to the field work, he reviewed the geological survey and showed what part of the state had been opened up. The committee heard the professor with interest, and at times threw in questions as to what certain terms meant.

This was easy work for the committee. Hereafter they have been bending over ledgers checking up accounts and looking after the possibilities of the different state branches. Nothing more yesterday than the listening to the lecture of Professor Yeates was done by the committee.

Mr. James Trammell Dead.
Mr. James C. Trammell, of Cartersville, died yesterday after a brief illness. He was the youngest brother of Mr. Lee Trammell, of this city.

Mr. Trammell was a nephew of Dr. Lewis, of Atlanta, and a nephew of Colonel L. N. Trammell. He was an amiable, young man, of pleasant disposition and character. Many friends deplore his loss, and will sympathize with his noble mother in her bereavement.

A DIP IN THE SURF
At St. Simons and Cumberland.

These two places give better returns to their guests in the way of genuine pleasure and health than probably any other resort in the United States. Both places have good crowds of congenial people, and the bathing, boating and fishing are now at their best.

Very low summer excursion rates are in effect every day, and especially low rates are in effect on the Georgia coast.

Through trains, with Pullman cars, are operated as the Seaboard express, via the Southern railway. Arrangements should be made to the nearest agent of this company.

The hotels at St. Simons and Cumberland are very excellent this season. The steamer service, plying between Brunswick and these points, is as before but it is now better than ever before. The Oglethorpe Hotel at Brunswick is prepared to serve satisfactory meals and every arrangement for this year to furnish passengers visiting St. Simons and Cumberland the greatest comfort possible.

CARROLLTON CONFERENCE OVER
Large Gathering of Methodist Ministers at Tallapoosa.

Tallapoosa, Ga., July 3.—(Special.)—The Carrollton conference adjourned last night after a pleasant session beginning Monday last.

Frederick Elder Cofer presided and Rev. W. A. Parks preached the opening sermon. Dr. Hammond presented the claims of the Wesleyan-Episcopal college and Bible school. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, There are over 100,000 members of the Methodist church, south, in Georgia; and

"Whereas, The north Georgia conference is numerically the largest body of Methodists in the world; and

"Whereas, No bishop of our church resides within the bounds of our state or conference; and

"Resolved, That we unite with all Georgia Methodists in a hearty invitation to our beloved Bishop A. A. Phelps to visit our home in the bounds of the north Georgia conference, assuring him of our willingness and readiness to provide for him an episcopal residence should be come."

Lake Chautauque, New York, on Erie Railroad—Always Cool.
Lake Chautauque, N. Y., 1,400 feet above level of sea, is the most charming summer resort on the American continent. The Erie R. R. is the direct route, and the only one over which through sleeping and parlor cars are run direct to the lake.

Lakewood is the Chautauque Lake station of the "Erie," and is the distributing point for Lake Chautauque. It is a beautiful lake, finely illustrated with views of Lake Chautauque for the coming season, which can be had upon application to ticket agents of Southern railway in this city or to Mr. H. C. Holabird, 11 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. July 3 to 21

Do You Feel Irritable?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

Office Stationery
Of every description at John M. Miller's 10 Marietta street. feb-41

BREAKFAST ABOVE THE CLOUDS
In the Exhilarating Mountains of Western North Carolina.
Cool and comfortable are the days and nights in the beautiful Blue Ridge. The tonic air filled with ozone, and there is no humidity to oppress one, life is all enjoyable in that glorious mountain air. Go to bed in a luxurious Pullman sleeping car, leaving Atlanta at 11:30 p. m., you take breakfast next morning at Asheville. This excellent service comprises a thorough tour through the mountains, a visit to the Blue Ridge, and a return to Atlanta by the Southern railway.

Very low rates, and very delightful accommodations, may be obtained upon application to any agent of the Southern Railway Company. June 23-30

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Prominent
As a
Mountain

in the center of a plain. That's how this sale stands when contrasted to others that are going on in stores 'round town. We are actually selling, for cash, the products of the best makers in America at Half Price. Do you realize it? A just and complete comprehension of the stupendous savings is impossible unless you pay the store a personal visit and subject our offerings to careful and rigid comparisons. We invite the criticism of good judges of values. Come today; tomorrow; any day.

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Doctors Say:
Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills
Cure all Liver Troubles.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—London—Paris. Sailing every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

ST. LOUIS—July 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. NEW YORK—July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. PARIS—July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. SOUTHWARK—Wednesday, July 14, 4:30 p. m. BERLIN—Wednesday, July 21, noon. HAMBURG—Wednesday, July 28, noon. FRIEDLAND—Wednesday, August 4, noon.

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ED. E. KIRBY, Agent, 12 Kimball House.

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Have MONGRIEF, DOWMAN GO. to ventilate that HOT

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A superb line of Sterling Silver Cut Glass and Novelties Suitable for Bridal Gifts—Just received. Also latest style visiting cards furnished on shortest notice.

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\$2,500—Edmondson avenue lot, oak grove, between the Peachtrees, for only \$250. Corner lot on Edmondson avenue, 60x120, 100x100, 150x100, 200x100, 250x100, 300x100, 350x100, 400x100, 450x100, 500x100, 550x100, 600x100, 650x100, 700x100, 750x100, 800x100, 850x100, 900x100, 950x100, 1000x100. Price, \$1.50. EMERSON DRUG CO., Importers and Agents for the United States, San Jose, Cal.

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BIG bargain in a modern two-story house, everything complete; lot 50x200, east front, on Capitol avenue. This home can be bought for \$3,500, and is worth \$4,500 of any other house in the city.
WE have a party with city property worth \$10,000 cash and an encumbrance desiring to exchange for a 50 to 60 acre farm near Smyrna, Ga. If you have anything to suit, please call.
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